

LIST OF THE LEPIDOPTERA COLLECTED IN SOMALI-LAND,
EAST AFRICA, BY MR. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER AND
LIEUTENANT VON HEHNEL.

By W. J. HOLLAND, Ph. D.

ACCORDING to information given me by the authorities of the National Museum, the collections before me consist of two lots, the first contained in two boxes, and representing specimens captured in the region of the Tana River, upon the journey from the coast to Hamaye; and the second, contained in one box, representing collections made solely by Mr. Chauler, but taken upon practically the same territory. The specimens are not always in good condition, and in many cases represent, as the following list will show, species which are common in collections.

Suborder RHOPALOCERA.

Subfamily DANAINÆ.

Genus DANAIS, Latreille.

DANAIS CHRYSIPPUS, Linnæus.

One typical male, labeled "Tana River."

DANAIS CHRYSIPPUS, Linnæus, var. KLÜGII, Butler.

Thirty-two examples, one male with the secondaries white, as in the variety *Alcippus*.

DANAIS PETIVERANA, Doubleday.

One example, from the Tana River.

Subfamily SATYRINÆ.

Genus MELANITIS, Fabricius.

MELANITIS LEDA, Linnæus, var. SOLANDRA, Fabricius.

One specimen.

Genus YPHTHIMA, Hübner.

YPHTHIMA CHANLERI, new species.

Upper side brown, paler toward the outer margin and the apex. The ocellar tract is not separated in any way from the adjacent portion of the wings, the brown color shading by imperceptible degrees from the base, where it is almost black, to the outer margin, where the wings are pale wood-brown. There is a narrow dark submarginal line, which does not quite reach the inner margin on either wing. On the primaries there is a large, sharply defined subapical ocellus, bipupilled, with the iris orange-red, surrounded with a narrow dark-brown shade. Upon the secondaries there are two unipupillate ocelli of moderate size, one upon each of the median interspaces. Upon the under side the primaries are as upon the upper side, but slightly paler. The secondaries have in addition to the two ocelli of the upper side another of equal size upon the first costal interspace, and a very small one adjacent to the innermost of the two on the median interspaces. The ocellus of the primaries on the under side is bipupillate, as upon the upper side; the ocelli of the secondaries are unipupillate. A narrow, slightly irregular dark-brown band runs from the ocellus at the costa across the wing to the inner margin. The sex mark is not apparent upon the upper surface of the primaries.

Expanse of wings, 40 mm.

The type in the National Museum collection, from the Tana River, is unique.

Having carefully examined the descriptions of all the species enumerated in the recent monograph of this genus by Messrs. Elwes and Edwards, I can find no account of any species from the African region which applies to the specimen before me. *Y. vinsoni* comes nearest to meeting the requirements, but the under side of the secondaries is totally different.

Subfamily ACRÆINÆ.

Genus ACRÆA, Fabricius.

ACRÆA MINIMA, Holland.

Eleven examples from the region of the Tana.

ACRÆA BUXTONI, Butler.

Thirty-three specimens, male and female.

ACRÆA SGANZINI, Boisduval.

Three specimens. They are referable to the varietal form named *A. usugare* by Mons. Vuillot.

ACRÆA JOHNSTONI, Godman.

One female.

ACRÆA LYCIA, Fabricius.

One example.

ACRÆA CABIRA, Hopffer.

A single specimen of the male.

ACRÆA ESEBRIA, Hewitson.

A solitary female.

ACRÆA sp.(?)

A badly damaged female, which agrees with specimens labeled "*A. buxtoni*, Butler," which I have received from Mr. Trimen, but which I think can scarcely be the females of that species. If they are, then the female is dimorphic in a surprising manner. The long suite of *A. buxtoni* in this collection shows that the females on the Tana River do not have the primaries as dark as in these specimens from Mr. Trimen, nor the subapical transverse band nearly white, as in them. It is hazardous to question the determinations of so experienced a student as Mr. Trimen, but I think there is an error here.

Family NYMPHALINÆ.

Genus JUNONIA, Hübner.

JUNONIA CLELIA, Cramer.

Two males and one female.

JUNONIA CENONE, Linnæus.

Four males and three females.

Genus PRECIS, Hübner.

PRECIS LIMNORIA, Klug.

Six examples.

PRECIS NATALICA, Felder.

One fragmentary specimen.

PRECIS CLOANTHA, Cramer.

One specimen.

PRECIS CUAMA, Hewitson.

Two specimens.

Genus EURYTELA, Boisduval.

EURYTELA OPHIONE, Cramer.

One poor specimen.

Genus HYPANIS, Boisduval.

HYPANIS ILITHYIA, Drury.

Five examples of the typical form and one of the variety *Cora*, Feisth.

Genus HYPOLIMNAS, Hübner.

HYPOLIMNAS MISIPPUS, Linnæus.

Two males and one female of the typical form, and two females of the dimorphic form *Inaria*, Cramer.

HYPOLIMNAS ANTHEDON, Doubleday.

One example of this species, which is identical with *Wahlbergi*, Walengren.

Genus EUPHÆDRA, Hübner.

EUPHÆDRA NEOPHRON, Hopffer.

Two specimens.

Genus CHARAXES, Ochsenheimer.

CHARAXES CASTOR, Cramer.

One badly injured male.

CHARAXES CANDIOPE, Godart.

Two fairly well-preserved males.

CHARAXES NEANTHES, Hewitson.

Two specimens.

CHARAXES CHANLERI, new species.

This species comes nearer to *C. kirkii*, Butler, than any other, but may be distinguished from that species by the fact that the secondaries have no red inclosed spots or curved dashes in the first four divisions of the marginal markings, as described by Dr. Butler; the submarginal series of lunulate spots are not white edged, as in *Kirkii*, and there is no discal lunulate green line as in Dr. Butler's species. The primaries, moreover, are not shot with steel blue at the base.

Expanse of wings, 65 mm.

Four damaged males of this species in the National Museum collection. The species is allied to *C. guderiana*, Dewitz, resembling the latter in the form of the wings.

Genus PALLA, Hübner.

PALLA VARANES, Cramer.

There is one specimen of this species in the collection.

Family LYCÆNIDÆ.

Genus LUCIA, Swainson.

LUCIA BIBULUS, Fabricius.

One specimen.

Genus LYCÆNA, Fabricius.

LYCÆNA PALEMON, Cramer.

The collection contains a single specimen of this species.

LYCÆNA BÆTICA, Linnæus.

One example.

LYCÆNA GAIKA, Trimen.

A single specimen.

Subfamily PIERINÆ.

Genus TERIAS, Swainson.

TERIAS ZOE, Hopffer.

Four males and three females.

TERIAS FLORICOLA, Boisduval.

Six specimens.

Genus PIERIS, Schrank.

PIERIS GIDICA, Godart.

One pale specimen of the male, to which the label *P. abyssinica*, Lucas, had been attached before it came into my hands. The specimen does not belong to the form described by Lucas.

PIERIS LILIANA, H. Grose Smith.

A number of examples, male and female.

Genus ERONIA, Hübner.

ERONIA DILATATA, Butler.

One male.

Genus CATOPSILIA, Hübner.

CATOPSILIA FLORELLA, Fabricius.

A single specimen.

Genus COLIAS, Fabricius.

COLIAS ELECTRA, Linnæus.

Several examples, including a couple of the dimorphic females.

Genus HERPÆNIA, Butler.

HERPÆNIA ERIPHIA, Godart.

One example.

Genus TERACOLUS, Swainson.

TERACOLUS ERIS, Klug.

A solitary specimen.

TERACOLUS EVARNE, Klug.

Seven males and two females.

TERACOLUS GAVISA, Wallengren, var. (?)

A single example of the form described in the preceding paper upon the collections of Dr. W. L. Abbott. This may be a new species, but in the face of the very great difficulties which surround the determination of the species of this genus, I do not dare to characterize the form as a distinct species, and thus perhaps add another to the puzzles of future laborers in the field.

TERACOLUS HETÆRA, Gerstæcker.

A sadly battered specimen of the male of this species.

Subfamily PAPILIONINÆ.

Genus PAPILIO, Linnæus.

PAPILIO LEONIDAS, Fabricius.

A tattered male.

PAPILIO CORINNEUS, Bertholini.

A single specimen.

PAPILIO CENEA, Stoll.

A male, not to be distinguished from specimens coming from Natal and the region of the Cape.

Suborder HETEROCERA.

Family SPHINGIDÆ.

Genus CEPHONODES, Hübner.

CEPHONODES HYLAS, Linnæus.

One bad specimen.

Genus LOPHOSTETHUS, Butler.

LOPHOSTETHUS DUMOLINII, Latreille.

A torn example of the male.

Family SATURNIIDÆ.

Genus CERANCHIA, Butler.

CERANCHIA MOLLIS, Butler.

One example.

Besides the species enumerated, there are two examples of some zygaenid moth, which are too poor to venture to name or determine. They were evidently taken just at the time when emerging from the chrysalis, and are not sufficiently developed to make them proper subjects for study.